

# Morbidity and Mortality

Weekly  
Report

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Prepared by the COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER 634-5131

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION ON SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ON DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 2, 1963

**POLIOMYELITIS** - Nine cases of poliomyelitis, 5 paralytic, were reported for the week ending November 2. Three cases were reported from Alabama, while single cases were reported from New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi.

The 9 cases bring the total thus far in 1963 to 362. The cumulative total remains well under one-half the number reported last year.

POLIOMYELITIS (CUMULATIVE WEEKS 1ST THROUGH 44TH WEEK)					
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Paralytic	307	587	764	1997	5044
Total	362	740	1180	2886	7671
POLIOMYELITIS (SIX WEEK TOTALS) 39TH THROUGH 44TH WEEK					
Paralytic	75	148	207	551	1273
Total	90	175	331	775	1721

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS MALARIA

An outbreak of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria involving 6 clinical and 3 asymptomatic cases was discovered when the *M/V Ranborg*, a Norwegian freighter of the Zim line, arrived from West Africa, docking first at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and then at Newark, New Jersey. Aboard the vessel were 37 officers and crew, as well as 2 women and one child. All but 4 of these 40 individuals aboard were Scandinavian. The vessel carried cocoa beans and coffee.

When the *M/V Ranborg* arrived in Philadelphia (see graph page 366) on October 19, two members of the crew complained of similar symptoms: chills, headache, muscle pains and fever. One complained also of a severe posterior occipital pain. Both men were seen by a physician

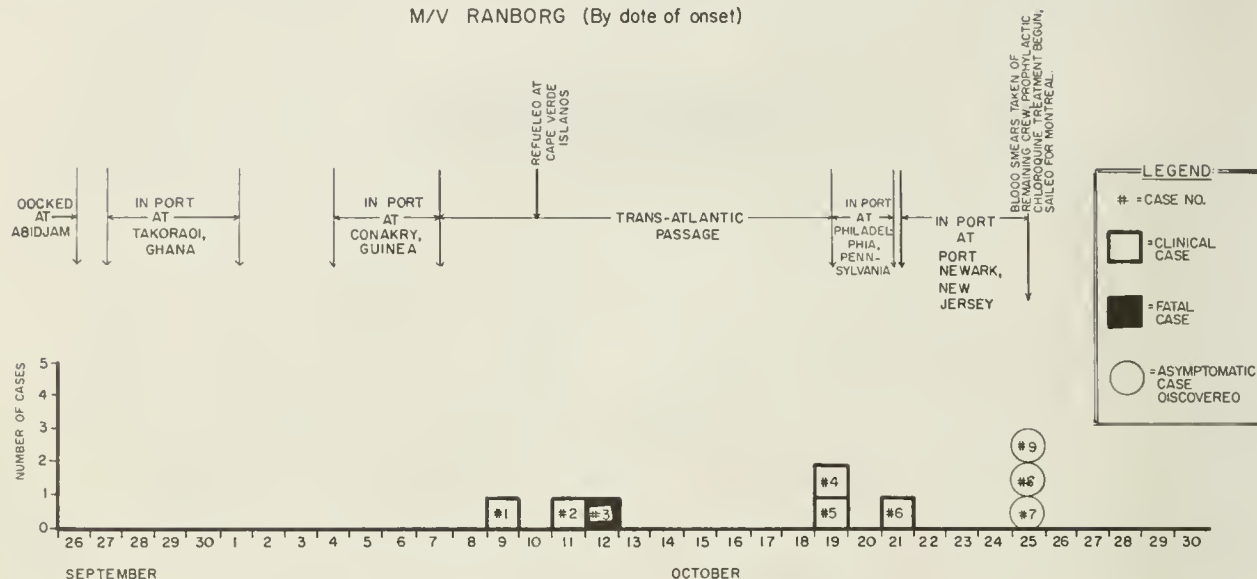
Table 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous week)

Disease	44th Week			Cumulative		
	Ended	Ended	Median	First 44 weeks		Median
	November 2, 1963	November 3, 1962	1958 - 1962	1963	1962	1958 - 1962
Aseptic meningitis.....	48	71	---	1,586	2,232	---
Brucellosis.....	4	4	10	314	347	627
Diphtheria.....	10	9	32	226	375	608
Encephalitis, infectious.....	28	23	39	1,336	1,601	1,601
Hepatitis, infectious and serum...	783	921	921	36,685	46,438	32,325
Measles.....	1,448	1,653	1,640	365,379	451,293	403,312
Meningococcal infections.....	41	32	34	2,031	1,809	1,913
Poliomyelitis, total.....	9	16	88	362	740	2,892
Paralytic.....	5	13	65	307	587	1,988
Nonparalytic.....	2	2	11	37	109	600
Unspecified.....	2	1	12	18	44	304
Streptococcal sore throat and Scarlet fever.....	5,838	5,549	---	284,973	264,553	---
Tetanus.....	4	4	---	230	242	---
Tularemia.....	10	3	---	255	244	---
Typhoid fever.....	13	23	22	464	543	719
Typhus fever, tick-borne, (Rocky Mountain spotted).....	-	2	---	170	211	---
Rabies in Animals.....	83	57	57	3,220	3,178	3,178

Table 2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

Anthrax:	Cum. 4	P'sittacosis:	Cum. 67
Botulism:	34	Rabies in Man:	1
Malaria: Pa. - 1, Minn. - 1, Calif. - 1	86	Smallpox:	-
Plague:	-	Typhus, murine:	26

EPIDEMIC CURVE OF MALARIA OUTBREAK  
M/V RANBORG (By date of onset)



who came to the ship. Case #4, the more severely ill of the two, continued to experience these symptoms and was hospitalized in Philadelphia on October 21. At that time; he had an irregularly spiking fever with a range from 103 to 106.8°F. He was initially diagnosed as having viral influenza and was treated with tetracycline.

Case #5 remained aboard the *M/V Ranborg* on its run to Newark but, by the time of the ship's arrival on the 21st, his symptoms had worsened in severity. On October 23, he was found comatose in his bunk and was rushed to a Newark hospital. At the time of his admission, he was stated to have had a stiff neck. A spinal tap was performed shortly after admission, revealing a protein of 60 mg. percent. No abnormal cell count was noted.

This patient's white blood count was 10,000, and the smear showed a marked shift to the left with 40 band cells. His hematocrit was 47. On physical examination, no papilledema, exudates, or hemorrhages could be demonstrated on fundoscopic examination. His spleen could not be palpated. There were slightly increased responses to the deep tendon reflexes, but there was no Babinski sign present. There was no stiff neck noted.

On October 21, another crew member became ill (Case #6). This man experienced symptoms identical to those of his shipmates: chills, headache, muscle pains and fever. On October 24, he, too, became comatose and was hospitalized immediately at the same Newark hospital.

He experienced an irregularly spiking temperature which reached a maximum of 105°F. On physical examination, his neck was supple. The fundi revealed no papilledema, exudates or hemorrhages. There was no spleno-

megaly. Babinski signs were present, bilaterally. His white blood count was 9,000 with a shift to the left (40 bands). His hemoglobin was 78 percent. No hemoglobinuria was discovered.

Both cases #5 and #6 were initially diagnosed as viral encephalitis.

On October 24, on a routine complete blood count performed on Case #5, the laboratory technician noted "funny little things" in the red blood cells, and called them to the attention of the physician. The diagnosis of cerebral malaria became apparent.

At about the same time October 23, Case #4, hospitalized in Philadelphia, was found to have a positive malaria smear, also. Therapy for this patient was changed to Chloroquine phosphate. The same drug was given to Cases #5 and #6 in Newark. All responded.

After the local health authorities were notified, an epidemiological investigation was begun by the New Jersey State Health Department.

A review of the ship's log revealed that the *M/V Ranborg* sailed from ports in Texas and Louisiana in early August for the West Coast of Africa, arriving at Lobito, Angola, on August 30 (see map p. 368). She remained in port until September 11, when she sailed for Matadi, Republic of Congo, arriving at this Congo River port on September 13. She remained there for 7 days. On September 20, the *M/V Ranborg* sailed for Abidjan, Ivory Coast, arriving September 24. At this port, she took on coffee beans, and then departed for Takoradi, Ghana. Enroute, the vessel unloaded some cargo at Tema, Ghana. Once in port at Takoradi, the vessel remained for four

## MALARIA CASES ABOARD M/V RANBORG

Case No.	Rating	Age	Onset	Termination	Parasetemio	Symptoms	Comment
<b>SYMPTOMATIC CASES</b>							
1	Chief Engineer	29	October 9	October 15	Yes	Chills, headache, muscle pain, fever	Recovered spontaneously. Smear positive on October 24.
2	Chief Steward	35	October 4	October 17	Refused smear	Chills, headache, muscle pain, fever	Recovered spontaneously
3	Oiler	54	October 12	October 17	No smear taken	Chills, headache, muscle pain, coma, subnormal temperature	Died two days prior to arrival at Philadelphia. No medical care.
4	Seaman	32	October 19	October 26	Yes	Chills, headache, muscle pain, fever, and severe posterior occipital pain	Hospitalized in Philadelphia. Initial diagnosis: viral influenza.
5	Seaman	18	October 19	—	Yes	Chills, headache, muscle pain, fever, and coma	Hospitalized in Newark. Initial diagnosis: viral encephalitis.
6	Engine Boy	18	October 21	—	Yes	Chills, headache, muscle pain, fever, and coma	Hospitalized in Newark. Initial diagnosis: viral encephalitis.
<b>ASYMPTOMATIC CASES</b>							
7	Wife of Chief Engineer (Case 1)	31	October 25	—	Yes	Asymptomatic	Discovered on survey of crew. Regularly took "prophylactic" quinine.
8	Seaman	16	—	—	Yes	Asymptomatic	Discovered on survey of crew.
9	Seaman	17	—	—	Yes	Asymptomatic	Discovered on survey of crew.

days for loading of cocoa beans. On October 1, she left for Conakry, Guinea, her last African port of call, arriving October 4. She remained 3 days and departed October 7.

In all these ports except Tema, the crew was granted shore leave. At no time were any of the men known to have ventured further inland than the city limits of the port of call. In all ports, the crew remembers distinctly that there was a heavy infestation of mosquitoes. In fact, mosquitoes were noted aboard ship while in these ports. None of the crew members became ill while in Africa.

On October 9, two days out of Conakry, the chief engineer (Case #1) of the *M/V Ranborg* complained of chills, headache, muscle pains and fever. His symptoms continued intermittently until the 15th. No physician was aboard the freighter during the voyage and, therefore, no smear was taken. The chief engineer recovered spontaneously.

On October 11, the chief steward (Case #2) also complained of chills, headache, muscle pains and fever. His symptoms subsided without benefit of medical treatment by October 17.

A 54-year-old oiler (Case #3) had a similar onset of symptoms October 12, but these became more severe. His temperature became subnormal for 2 days. He became comatose and died October 17. None aboard suspected the cause of his illness. His body remained aboard ship since it was but two days out of Philadelphia. On arrival October 19, the death was reported. The partially decomposed body was removed for autopsy, which revealed on gross examination a cerebral infarct. Microscopic slides are currently being examined.

Notably, 24 of 36 crew members were vaccinated against yellow fever while at Lobito, Angola, on September 3. An identical ratio is true of the 9 cases, 6 of whom received this vaccine. The possibility of this outbreak being induced malaria secondary to administration of the yellow fever vaccine appears to be ruled out by an incubation period which would be, at the least, 50 days. None of the crew were known to have been tattooed or received other injections.

Prophylactic therapy against malaria had been passively offered to the crew from two days prior to through 7 days following the *M/V Ranborg's* visit to Africa. Quinine sulfate was available in the mess room during this period of time; however, few took the drug.

The *M/V Ranborg* was in port at Port Newark when the diagnosis of malaria was first made. At that time, blood smears were taken voluntarily of most crew members. Three of these smears were positive (Cases #7, 8, and 9). Because the *M/V Ranborg* was scheduled to continue on to Canada without a physician aboard, all remaining crew members were treated with Chloroquine phosphate in a total dosage of 2.5 grams. This drug was administered as follows: 1.0 gram initial dose, 0.5 grams 6 hours later, 0.5 grams the following day, and 0.5 grams on the third day.

(Reported by Dr. W. F. Dougherty, Director, Division of Preventive Disease, New Jersey State Department of Health; Dr. W. D. Schrack, Jr., Director, Division of Communicable Disease Control, Pennsylvania State Department of Health.)





ment of Health; Dr. Sylvan Fish, Philadelphia Department of Public Health; and a team from the Communicable Disease Center.)

**Editor's Note:** *Plasmodium falciparum* is the predominant type of malaria along the hyperendemic West Coast of Africa. The two chief vectors are *Anopheles gambiae* and *A. funestus*, both of which are widely distributed throughout the region. According to Dr. George MacDonald in his book entitled "The Epidemiology and Control of Malaria," page 77, "*A. gambiae* is catholic in its choice of breeding place with a bias towards sunlit open pools and *A. funestus* is associated with vegetated swamps, grassy riversides and such-like water. Their likes are such that except in dense forest there are few places where one or the other, if not both, are not prevalent."

In Conakry, the edges of the swamps are approximately 6-8 kilometers from the center of the city, but mosquitoes are plentiful within the port area, especially in pocketed sections. Transmission is definitely known to occur within the city.

The data pertaining to the incubation periods suggests one or two cities as the most likely source or sources for the outbreak aboard the *M/V Ranborg*. The two most likely cities would be Conakry and Takoradi.

Interestingly, the only other malaria fatality recorded thus far in 1963 was a 28-year-old Norwegian seaman, who worked aboard the *MLS Comeville*, a freighter chartered

by a Norwegian shipping line. This victim was dead on arrival at a Norfolk, Virginia, hospital in April. He had been aboard the *MLS Comeville* on a voyage from the West Coast of Africa. An autopsy confirmed the presence of malaria parasites in the spleen. The specific type of malaria, however, is not as yet known to the Communicable Disease Center.

Prior to this year, the last fatal case of *falciparum* malaria reported to the Communicable Disease Center occurred in 1959. A 47-year-old, white female missionary, who had spent the previous two months in Haiti, became ill shortly after returning to the United States, complaining of persistent diarrhea for more than a week. Then she noted chills and fever and was admitted to the hospital in a semi-delirious state. Her illness was fulminating, characterized by high spiking fever, central nervous system depression, and anemia. A blood smear revealed the presence of *P. falciparum* and the patient was treated with chloroquine. Despite vigorous therapy, the patient rapidly went into congestive heart failure complicated by pulmonary edema, hypotension and renal shut-down. Shortly thereafter, the patient died. Post-mortem examination revealed subendocardial hemorrhage, toxic myocardial degeneration, chronic passive congestion of the liver and spleen, congestion of the lungs, and renal edema. The final diagnosis was *falciparum* malaria, congestive heart failure, and renal shut-down.

TEXAS PSITTACOSIS CASES

		Date Specimen Taken and Complement Fixation Titers			
Case Number	Clinical Onset Date	1st Specimen	2nd Specimen	3rd Specimen	4th Specimen
1ST OUTBREAK					
1	April 21	June 4 1/128	June 7 1/128	June 17 1/64	June 24 1/64
2	April 22	April 30 1/64	May 27 1/128	June 4 1/128	June 17 1/64
3	April 22	May 28 1/16	June 5 1/32	June 11 1/32	—
4	April 24	May 30 1/32	—	—	—
5	April 24	June 5 1/16	June 12 1/32	June 18 1/32	June 26 1/32
6	April 24	May 6 Nonreactive	May 27 1/32	June 4 1/32	June 10 1/32
7	April 25	April 26 1/8	June 4 1/64	June 10 1/64	June 17 1/64
8	April 28	May 28 1/32	June 7 1/32	June 14 1/32	June 21 1/32
2ND OUTBREAK					
9	May 24	June 6 1/32	June 11 1/32	—	—
10	May 24	June 4 Nonreactive	June 10 1/32	June 14 1/32	June 24 1/64
11	May 27	June 14 1/32	July 9 Negative	—	—
— Specimen not taken.					

— Specimen not taken.

**Psittacosis — Texas**

Between April 21 and May 27, 11 employees of a small plant in Texas which processed turkeys from the surrounding area, became ill with mild symptoms including chills, dry cough, chest pains, general malaise, and fever to 102°F. The 4 physicians attending these patients specifically requested complement fixation tests for psittacosis. As a result, Texas State Department of Health authorities began an epidemiologic investigation.

Eight of these cases had onset dates between April 21 and April 28, 1963, while 3 cases had onset dates between May 24 and May 27, 1963, thus indicating that there were two separate exposures, roughly one month apart.

A veterinary epidemiologist obtained the specific date on which each flock of turkeys had been processed during the months of April and May, and then, by relating the onset dates with the known incubation period of psittacosis (4 to 15 days), the suspected flocks were narrowed to those processed between April 10 and April 16,

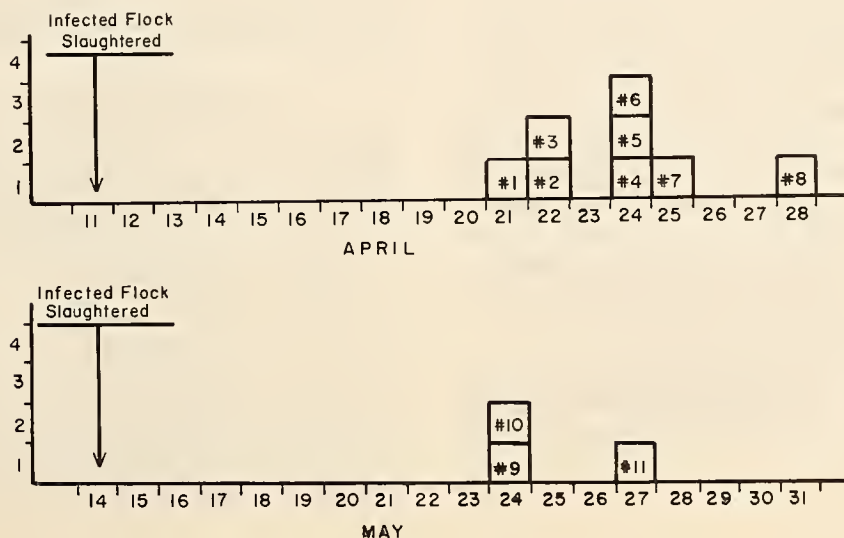
for the first outbreak. During this period of time, five separate and distinct flocks were processed. The birds which remained on the five different farms were then bled for laboratory tests. A single flock was found to be infected. The date of its processing was April 11.

In a similar manner, the second outbreak was traced to an infected flock processed May 14.

The remaining birds of both infected flocks were placed under the jurisdiction of the Texas Animal Health Commission, which instituted proper therapy and quarantine measures.

(Reported by J. E. Peavy, M.D., Commissioner of Health, and M. S. Dickerson, M.D., Epidemiologist, Communicable Disease Division, Texas State Department of Health.)

**Editor's Note:** A total of 67 cases of psittacosis have been reported thus far in 1963. Of these, 16 have been reported from Texas. In only one of the past 3 years has Texas reported cases of psittacosis. In 1961, 23 cases occurred in another outbreak in a poultry processing plant.

**TEXAS TURKEY ORNITHOSIS**

### Staphylococcal Food Poisoning - North Dakota

On September 27, 1963, 225 students and teachers of a North Dakota school became ill with nausea, vomiting, and prostration 2-6 hours after eating a lunch served in the school cafeteria. Forty-three required hospitalization, the maximum period being 24 hours.

A tentative diagnosis of staphylococcal food poisoning was made by physicians treating these victims, and the incident was reported to the County Health Officer. He, in turn, called the State Epidemiologist to request additional epidemiologic assistance in investigating the outbreak.

The school is a consolidated elementary and high school combined under one roof. The school cafeteria feeds approximately 550 students and teachers each day.

The luncheon included egg salad and tuna salad sandwiches, as well as tomato soup, milk, and ice cream. Histories of illness and foods consumed were obtained by interviews conducted classroom by classroom three days later.

Among 109 first and second graders eating at the cafeteria only one reported being ill. These two classes had eaten at the earliest of three luncheon sittings held according to classroom groups. The rest of those ill were from groups eating later. A tabulation of food histories comparing those ill with those not ill is, as follows:

Foods Served	Ate			Did Not Eat			Attack Rate Per Hundred	
	Well	Ill	Total	Well	Ill	Total	Ate	Did Not Eat
Egg	109	179	288	150	12	162	62.2	7.4
Tuna	41	0	41	218	191	409	-	46.7
Tomato soup	167	135	302	92	56	148	44.7	37.8
Milk	192	144	336	67	47	114	42.8	41.2
Ice Cream	212	154	366	47	37	84	42.0	44.0

As will be noted, 179 of the 191 ill individuals had consumed egg salad sandwiches. Nine had eaten tuna fish salads in addition, but none had eaten tuna sandwiches only. Three individuals developing the disease gave a history of having eaten neither type of sandwich.

The eggs utilized in the preparation of egg salad were boiled in the morning prior to the meal, and peeled thereafter by six food handlers. They were then ground up in a mechanical grinder and stored in a refrigerator until the following morning, at which time the cook added mayonnaise, using her hands as well as a large spoon to mix the salad. The salad was then left at room temperature until additional cooks arrived and spread the sandwiches. The sandwiches remained in the kitchen at room temperature until serving time, which began at approximately 11:00 a.m. and was concluded at 1:00 p.m. It is of interest that many employees complained about the temperature in the kitchen due to unseasonably hot weather being experienced in North Dakota at that time.

Bacteriologic study confirmed a heavy growth of staphylococci from the remaining egg salad, but not from the mayonnaise. No tuna salad was available for laboratory study.

No skin lesions or infections could be found among the food handlers to account for introduction of the organism. Because the vast majority of cases occurred among individuals eating during the later part of the serving period, it may be postulated that the organism was introduced at the time of spreading of the sandwiches rather than at the time the salads were made, although it is also possible that the increased time before consumption allowed rapid bacterial growth and enterotoxin production.

North Dakota Public Health officials concluded the outbreak was due to staphylococcal enterotoxin and that the organism was introduced by food handlers with bacterial growth augmented by the high temperature in the kitchen.

(Reported by G. L. Wiltse, M.D., Wahpeton County Health Officer; A. B. Johnsgard, Sanitarian, Division of Environmental Sanitation; H. D. Neugebauer, Field Representative; and Kenneth Mosser, Director, Division of Preventable Disease, North Dakota State Department of Health.)

### Dengue-Like Illness - Puerto Rico

During the past week, 1,067 cases of dengue-like illness were officially reported to the Puerto Rico Department of Health, bringing the total of reported cases in 1963 through November 2 to 17,838.

(Reported by Dr. Victor A. Gonzalez, Director, Bureau of Health, Puerto Rico Department of Health.)

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES

### Dengue Fever - Jamaica

During the 2 week period ending October 19, 292 additional cases of dengue fever were reported in Jamaica, thus bringing the cumulative official total for the year to 978 cases. For a 3 week period ending October 19, cases had been reported in all of the 14 Jamaican parishes, according to the October 23 issue of the Weekly Epidemiological Report of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

TABLE I  
DENGUE ATTACK RATES BY CONSTITUENCY  
FOR KINGSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

Socio-Economic Group	Constituency	Sample		Cases Per 100	Sample		
		Pop.	Cases		No. of Housing Units	No. of Housing Units With Cases	% Housing Units With Cases
Upper	A	210	26	12.8	47	10	21.3
	B	864	125	14.5	185	66	35.6
	Total	1074	151	14.1	232	76	32.7
Middle	C	464	37	7.9	107	21	19.6
	D	466	27	5.8	113	14	12.4
	E	731	33	4.5	179	21	11.7
	F	900	59	6.6	146	39	26.7
	G	166	6	3.6	30	3	10.0
	Total	2727	162	6.0	575	98	17.0
Lower	H	325	12	3.7	80	11	13.8
	I	321	15	4.7	75	10	13.3
	J	587	23	3.9	118	12	10.2
	Total	1239	50	4.0	273	33	12.1
Total	City	5040	363	7.2	1080	207	19.2



During the period October 14-17, a stratified random sample survey was conducted in the Kingston-St. Andrews corporate area as part of which the question "Have you had dengue fever in the past year?" was asked of respondents. On the basis of preliminary analysis of responses to this question, attack rates for "dengue fever" have varied from 4 percent in the lower socioeconomic areas to 14 percent in the upper group (see table p. 370). It is impossible, however, to determine whether this represents a real difference in disease incidence or simply a difference in awareness of health problems and response to the questioning. The overall attack rate was 7 percent, indicating that approximately 25,000 cases of dengue-like illness occurred in the Kingston metropolitan area this year, based on the 1960 census figures of 376,520 persons. The vast majority of these cases were obviously not officially reported to the Ministry of Health, thus accounting for the discrepancy in the number of officially reported cases.

Age specific attack rates indicate higher incidences in the 10-14 and 15-24 year age groups (see table right), although the differences in the various age groupings are not striking. The attack rates for females is slightly higher than for males.

TABLE II  
DENGUE ATTACK RATE BY AGE AND SEX  
FOR KINGSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

Age	Cases			Sample Population			Attack Rate		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-4	15	11	26	432	447	879	3.4	2.5	3.0
5-9	21	25	46	360	372	732	5.8	6.7	6.3
10-14	29	18	47	264	248	512	11.0	7.3	9.2
15-24	35	63	98	306	472	778	11.4	13.3	12.1
25-39	38	49	87	412	586	998	9.2	8.4	8.7
40+	21	38	59	486	655	1141	4.3	5.8	5.2
Total	159	203	363	2260	2780	5040	7.0	7.3	7.2

No epidemiologic conclusion can be reached as to the type of dengue virus causing the illness. The rates are lower than those observed currently in Puerto Rico (about 25%), but show a similar age distribution with highest rates in young adults and lowest in both the very young and the over 40 age groups.

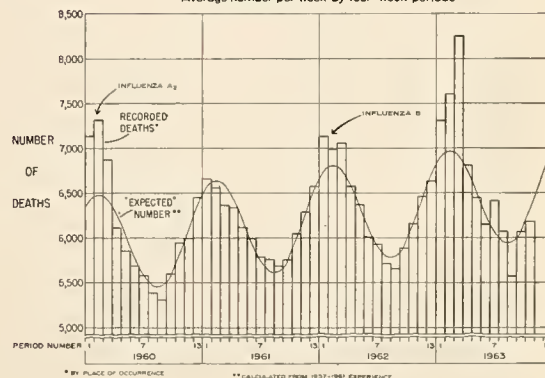
(Reported by Dr. A. A. Peat, Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, Jamaica, and a team from the Communicable Disease Center.)

#### SUMMARY OF DEATHS AMONG PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER IN 108 U.S. CITIES

The weekly average number of deaths among persons 65 years and over in 108 cities for the four-week period ending November 2 was 6,186 as compared with an expected weekly average of 6,330.

	WEEK ENDING				4 Week Total	Weekly Average
	10/12	10/19	10/26	11/2		
Observed	6,205	6,317	6,182	6,042	24,746	6,186
Expected	6,234	6,297	6,362	6,428	25,321	6,330
Excess	-29	20	-180	-386	-575	-144

DEATHS AT AGE 65 AND OVER IN 108 U.S. CITIES  
Average number per week by four-week periods



(See table, page 375)

## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Table 3. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 2, 1963 AND NOVEMBER 3, 1962

Area	Poliomyelitis, total cases				Poliomyelitis, paralytic				Poliomyelitis, nonparalytic		Aseptic Meningitis	
	44th week		Cumulative First 44 weeks		44th week		Cumulative First 44 weeks		44th week		44th week	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
UNITED STATES.....	9	16	362	740	5	13	307	587	2	2	48	71
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	-	8	7	-	-	8	7	-	-	2	3
Maine.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	-	-	3	6	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	2
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Connecticut.....	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	2	1	114	75	1	1	90	54	1	-	7	2
New York.....	1	-	9	57	1	-	6	39	-	-	5	2
New Jersey.....	1	1	4	7	-	1	3	7	1	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	-	-	101	11	-	-	81	8	-	-	2	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	1	8	52	109	-	5	41	80	-	2	6	4
Ohio.....	-	1	8	19	-	1	4	17	-	-	-	3
Indiana.....	-	-	4	18	-	-	3	14	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	-	3	17	48	-	2	16	33	-	1	2	1
Michigan.....	-	3	15	17	-	2	15	13	-	1	4	-
Wisconsin.....	1	1	8	7	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	-	-	5	38	-	-	5	27	-	-	3	4
Minnesota.....	-	-	4	7	-	-	4	7	-	-	3	3
Iowa.....	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	1	8	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	2	2	64	58	1	2	54	51	-	-	6	9
Delaware.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Maryland.....	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
District of Columbia..	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	1	-	19	8	-	-	13	8	-	-	-	3
West Virginia.....	-	-	3	5	-	-	3	5	-	-	1	1
North Carolina.....	-	1	3	11	-	1	3	9	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	-	-	7	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	-	-	19	14	-	-	18	13	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	1	1	9	11	1	1	9	8	-	-	5	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	4	-	68	67	3	-	63	55	1	-	6	2
Kentucky.....	-	-	1	26	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	-	-	8	10	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-
Alabama.....	3	-	51	22	2	-	46	22	1	-	3	2
Mississippi.....	1	-	8	9	1	-	8	8	-	-	3	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	-	1	25	295	-	1	24	230	-	-	-	8
Arkansas.....	-	-	5	14	-	-	4	14	-	-	-	1
Louisiana.....	-	-	14	24	-	-	14	21	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	1	-	21	-	1	-	16	-	-	-	3
Texas.....	-	-	6	236	-	-	6	179	-	-	-	4
MOUNTAIN.....	-	-	5	15	-	-	4	11	-	-	1	8
Montana.....	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
New Mexico.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	2
Utah.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	-	4	21	76	-	4	18	72	-	-	17	31
Washington.....	-	-	2	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	1
Oregon.....	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-
California.....	-	4	17	66	-	4	15	62	-	-	15	30
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	5	12	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-



Table 3. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 2, 1963 AND NOVEMBER 3, 1962 - (Continued)

Area	Brucellosis		Diphtheria		Encephalitis, infectious		Hepatitis, infectious and serum				Measles	
	44th week	Cumulative 44 weeks	44th week	Cumulative 44 weeks	44th week		44th week			44th week		
							Under 20 yr.	20 & over	Total			
1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963	1962	
UNITED STATES.....	4	314	10	226	28	23	381	346	783	921	1,448	1,653
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	1	-	8	3	1	62	59	130	89	105	105
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	17	50	32	6	25
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	25	3	-	-
Vermont.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	11	5	4	2
Massachusetts.....	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	11	19	42	16	58
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	4	7	3	14	3
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	12	18	4	65	17
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	-	7	-	22	7	9	69	83	152	171	223	150
New York.....	-	4	-	13	4	7	38	50	88	106	75	55
New Jersey.....	-	1	-	4	-	-	9	10	19	22	56	48
Pennsylvania.....	-	2	-	5	3	2	22	23	45	43	92	47
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	-	39	2	26	-	-	58	57	123	121	295	537
Ohio.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	16	28	41	88	65
Indiana.....	-	6	2	8	-	-	7	3	10	10	56	27
Illinois.....	-	20	-	12	-	-	12	13	26	17	58	25
Michigan.....	-	5	-	3	-	-	25	24	49	47	57	164
Wisconsin.....	-	8	-	2	-	-	4	1	10	6	36	256
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	2	168	-	39	5	3	17	4	30	38	43	128
Minnesota.....	1	9	-	15	-	1	2	-	6	9	2	11
Iowa.....	1	125	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	4	8	65
Missouri.....	-	12	-	1	-	-	7	2	10	13	5	6
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	27	45
South Dakota.....	-	10	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nebraska.....	-	6	-	8	-	-	3	1	4	8	-	1
Kansas.....	-	6	-	-	1	1	2	-	6	3	NN	NN
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	1	20	4	54	3	4	48	40	88	93	232	92
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-
Maryland.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	15	6	36	1
District of Columbia..	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	1	-
Virginia.....	1	10	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	19	60	26
West Virginia.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	8	12	95	36
North Carolina.....	-	4	1	3	-	-	25	8	33	28	6	1
South Carolina.....	-	-	-	17	-	-	1	1	2	11	15	-
Georgia.....	-	3	-	18	1	-	-	1	1	4	9	1
Florida.....	-	3	3	14	2	2	2	11	13	11	7	27
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	1	14	1	20	1	-	37	16	55	150	56	48
Kentucky.....	-	3	-	-	-	-	13	3	17	44	33	13
Tennessee.....	-	6	-	3	-	-	15	13	28	28	20	32
Alabama.....	1	5	1	14	-	-	5	-	5	57	-	1
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	-	5	21	3	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	-	35	3	48	-	2	21	18	41	54	86	64
Arkansas.....	-	8	-	2	-	-	2	4	6	9	-	1
Louisiana.....	-	8	3	30	-	-	2	2	4	11	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-
Texas.....	-	14	-	10	-	2	17	10	29	30	86	63
MOUNTAIN.....	-	9	-	5	-	1	9	5	31	39	122	67
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	4	58	78
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	20	16
Wyoming.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Colorado.....	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	12	12	27
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	5	2	NN	NN
Arizona.....	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	16	25
Utah.....	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	6	11	21
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
PACIFIC.....	-	21	-	4	9	3	60	64	133	166	286	362
Washington.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	27	21	50	116
Oregon.....	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	9	12	19	30	56
California.....	-	17	-	4	9	3	34	46	80	101	157	91
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	14	25	49	31
Hawaii.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Puerto Rico.....	-	1	-	12	-	-	10	5	15	24	56	37

## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Table 3. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 2, 1963 AND NOVEMBER 3, 1962 - (Continued)

Area	Meningococcal Infections		Streptococcal Sore Throat & Scarlet Fever		Tetanus	Tickborne Typhus (Rocky Mt. Spotted)	Tularemia	Typhoid Fever		Rabies in Animals		
	44th wk.	Cumulative 44 weeks	44th week	44th week	44th wk.	44th wk.	44th wk.	44th wk.	Cumulative 44 weeks	44th week	Cumulative 44 weeks	
	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963
UNITED STATES....	41	2,031	5,838	5,549	4	-	10	13	464	83	57	3,220
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	124	443	406	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	31
Maine.....	-	18	19	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
New Hampshire.....	-	4	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Vermont.....	-	5	-	42	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
Massachusetts.....	-	58	72	60	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1
Rhode Island.....	-	11	28	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	-	28	309	254	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC....	5	277	228	190	1	-	-	-	83	5	4	105
New York.....	4	130	154	108	1	-	-	-	43	2	1	77
New Jersey.....	-	41	36	53	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	1	106	38	29	-	-	-	-	35	3	3	28
EAST NORTH CENTRAL..	6	315	482	388	1	-	-	2	55	15	15	494
Ohio.....	2	82	77	60	-	-	-	1	22	7	8	289
Indiana.....	1	46	82	90	-	-	-	-	7	3	2	47
Illinois.....	2	62	64	60	-	-	-	-	10	2	2	69
Michigan.....	-	92	182	88	-	-	-	1	11	3	1	47
Wisconsin.....	1	33	77	90	1	-	-	-	5	-	2	42
WEST NORTH CENTRAL..	1	123	122	162	-	-	5	-	26	19	11	838
Minnesota.....	-	24	5	7	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	219
Iowa.....	-	7	34	47	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	302
Missouri.....	1	36	8	5	-	-	4	-	16	6	3	144
North Dakota.....	-	13	62	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
South Dakota.....	-	7	9	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	91
Nebraska.....	-	25	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	30
Kansas.....	-	11	4	30	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	20
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	8	371	679	562	1	-	-	3	65	10	8	460
Delaware.....	-	4	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Maryland.....	2	53	8	4	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	1
Dist. of Columbia..	1	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	1	83	228	134	-	-	-	-	8	3	4	175
West Virginia.....	1	20	181	168	-	-	-	-	7	1	2	111
North Carolina.....	1	68	32	26	1	-	-	1	10	1	-	15
South Carolina.....	-	20	47	28	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	10
Georgia.....	-	30	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	75
Florida.....	2	86	172	191	-	-	-	-	17	2	2	72
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL..	4	144	1,060	1,161	1	-	-	2	65	2	4	245
Kentucky.....	-	31	21	84	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	113
Tennessee.....	2	66	997	938	-	-	-	1	25	-	3	112
Alabama.....	1	24	10	10	1	-	-	-	11	2	-	20
Mississippi.....	1	23	32	129	-	-	-	1	16	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL..	5	183	614	477	-	-	4	2	85	32	2	616
Arkansas.....	1	12	2	-	-	-	3	2	34	3	-	75
Louisiana.....	-	74	5	5	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	45
Oklahoma.....	-	31	24	5	-	-	1	-	6	-	2	53
Texas.....	4	66	583	467	-	-	-	-	20	28	-	443
MOUNTAIN.....	2	72	1,252	1,096	-	-	1	2	18	-	3	124
Montana.....	-	3	76	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	6	44	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	7	128	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	20	463	483	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	16
New Mexico.....	-	4	285	261	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	37
Arizona.....	-	11	98	129	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	57
Utah.....	2	18	158	73	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Nevada.....	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
PACIFIC.....	10	422	958	1,107	-	-	-	2	55	-	10	307
Washington.....	4	38	252	317	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Oregon.....	1	32	17	23	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12
California.....	2	328	534	685	-	-	-	2	47	-	10	286
Alaska.....	-	12	60	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
Hawaii.....	3	12	95	74	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	8	11	2	3	-	-	1	13	-	1	13

# Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

375

Table 4 (D). TOTAL DEATHS AMONG PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER IN REPORTING CITIES

(Tables 4(A), 4(B), 4(C), and 4(D) will be published in sequence covering a four-week period.)<sup>o</sup>

Area	For weeks ending				Area	For weeks ending			
	10/12	10/19	10/26	11/2		10/12	10/19	10/26	11/2
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>					<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>				
Boston, Mass.....	132	154	127	152	Atlanta, Ga.....	71	67	49	58
Bridgeport, Conn.....	18	23	15	26	Baltimore, Md.....	125	124	109	133
Cambridge, Mass.....	21	24	17	28	Charlotte, N.C.....	11	15	19	14
Fall River, Mass.....	18	24	19	17	Jacksonville, Fla.....	25	37	32	34
Hartford, Conn.....	29	32	32	20	Miami, Fla.....	32	26	40	41
Lowell, Mass.....	18	29	11	14	Norfolk, Va.....	22	24	19	30
Lynn, Mass.....	11	18	12	16	Richmond, Va.....	49	29	36	40
New Bedford, Mass.....	12	12	16	8	Savannah, Ga.....	17	11	10	11
New Haven, Conn.....	31	24	16	29	St. Petersburg, Fla.....	53	59	48	58
Providence, R.I.....	28	53	45	33	Tampa, Fla.....	25	38	26	41
Somerville, Mass.....	12	12	9	3	Washington, D.C.....	85	77	83	82
Springfield, Mass.....	16	34	19	42	Wilmington, Del.....	15	24	25	17
Waterbury, Conn.....	21	17	8	16					
Worcester, Mass.....	48	48	31	38					
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>					<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Albany, N.Y.....	29	37	25	26	Birmingham, Ala.....	48	37	40	39
Allentown, Pa.....	26	13	13	19	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	23	25	26	30
Buffalo, N.Y.....	88	85	90	58	Knoxville, Tenn.....	24	26	18	29
Camden, N.J.....	30	18	23	16	Louisville, Ky.....	40	66	56	75
Elizabeth, N.J.....	23	12	12	16	Memphis, Tenn.....	43	61	69	65
Erie, Pa.....	16	18	25	12	Mobile, Ala.....	20	18	14	23
Jersey City, N.J.....	36	38	37	39	Montgomery, Ala.....	18	8	17	13
Newark, N.J.....	49	47	55	37	Nashville, Tenn.....	44	36	56	46
New York City, N.Y.....	912	982	969	865					
Paterson, N.J.....	18	31	26	22	<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Philadelphia, Pa.....	237	238	265	250	Austin, Tex.....	20	23	17	20
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	103	97	111	99	Baton Rouge, La.....	21	16	13	17
Reading, Pa.....	28	35	38	24	Corpus Christi, Tex.....	13	13	10	11
Rochester, N.Y.....	63	82	68	72	Dallas, Tex.....	64	70	49	53
Schenectady, N.Y.....	20	15	17	15*	El Paso, Tex.....	17	7	14	16
Scranton, Pa.....	18	29	25	36	Fort Worth, Tex.....	30	41	27	31
Syracuse, N.Y.....	31	40	32	32	Houston, Tex.....	62	88	64	96
Trenton, N.J.....	26	22	20	25	Little Rock, Ark.....	39	22	25	36
Utica, N.Y.....	17	17	16	33	New Orleans, La.....	76	90	80	61
Yonkers, N.Y.....	10	12	25	20	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	37	39	41	33
					San Antonio, Tex.....	54	48	49	46
					Shreveport, La.....	28	27	18	21
					Tulsa, Okla.....	32	50	28	29
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>				
Akron, Ohio.....	29	42	25	33	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	11	17	16	12
Canton, Ohio.....	16	20	9	20	Colorado Springs, Colo...	10	12	14	12
Chicago, Ill.....	402	346	345	367	Denver, Colo.....	67	68	65	68
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	98	86	91	86	Ogden, Utah.....	13	10	17	7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	125	125	105	110*	Phoenix, Ariz.....	56	35	37	33
Columbus, Ohio.....	67	55	64	69	Pueblo, Colo.....	5	5	10	6
Dayton, Ohio.....	40	48	58	46	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	40	34	34	31
Detroit, Mich.....	197	172	189	162	Tucson, Ariz.....	27	9	26	18
Evansville, Ind.....	20	30	21	25					
Flint, Mich.....	18	16	27	21	<b>PACIFIC:</b>				
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	21	32	25	27	Berkeley, Calif.....	11	9	14	14
Cary, Ind.....	14	17	16	17	Fresno, Calif.....	29	18	27	28
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	31	30	38	27	Glendale, Calif.....	15	25	26	22
Indianapolis, Ind.....	87	70	89	91	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	19	23	24	11
Madison, Wis.....	7	20	11	13	Long Beach, Calif.....	48	36	39	25
Milwaukee, Wis.....	64	69	75	67	Los Angeles, Calif.....	313	287	306	279
Peoria, Ill.....	20	5	16	23	Oakland, Calif.....	46	51	39	37
Rockford, Ill.....	11	22	15	19	Pasadena, Calif.....	25	21	30	21
South Bend, Ind.....	18	24	25	25	Portland, Ore.....	59	91	64	76
Toledo, Ohio.....	54	54	64	62*	Sacramento, Calif.....	32	29	31	30*
Youngstown, Ohio.....	38	39	34	31	San Diego, Calif.....	72	62	56	43
					San Francisco, Calif.....	88	109	111	110
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					San Jose, Calif.....	14	19	22	22
Des Moines, Iowa.....	38	40	33	34	Seattle, Wash.....	71	81	76	90
Duluth, Minn.....	17	23	16	15	Spokane, Wash.....	31	31	33	37
Kansas City, Kans.....	20	14	22	17	Tacoma, Wash.....	18	27	22	28
Kansas City, Mo.....	84	84	94	89					
Lincoln, Nebr.....	19	14	25	11	San Juan, P.R.....	10	11	9	(---)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	82	76	75	65					
Omaha, Nebr.....	54	38	54	40					
St. Louis, Mo.....	127	151	135	115					
St. Paul, Minn.....	44	41	49	48					
Wichita, Kans.....	40	33	34	25					

<sup>o</sup>Current Week Mortality for 108 Selected Cities

\*Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total.  
Totals for previous weeks include reported corrections.

4(A) Total Mortality, all ages..... 11,091  
4(B) Pneumonia-Influenza Deaths, all ages..... 405  
4(C) Total Deaths under 1 Year of Age..... 776  
4(D) Total Deaths, Persons 65 years and over..... 6,042

NOTE: All deaths by place of occurrence.





## QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel  
1962 Edition

Public Health Service Publication No. 384

The following information should be added to the list of Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers in Section 6:

## Page 73

City: Rochester, Minnesota  
Center: Moyo Clinic  
Section of Clinical Pathology  
Clinic Hours: Tuesday, p.m. - By Appointment Only  
Fee: Yes

## Page 74

City: Bazemon, Montana  
Center: Gallatin County Health Department  
Clinic Hours: Wednesday - 1:00 p.m.  
Fee: Yes

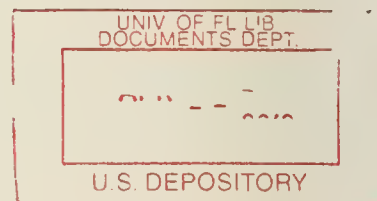
The 1963-64 edition of the booklet "Immunization Information for International Travel" is on sale at the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402. The cost is 35¢ a copy with a 25% discount on orders of 100 or more copies delivered to the same address. Copies of the 1962 edition should be destroyed.

## Note

Next week's edition of the "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report" will arrive one day later than usual due to the occurrence of Armistice Day, November 11.

In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the Communicable Disease Center welcomes accounts of interesting outbreaks or cases. Such accounts should be addressed to:

Lawrence K. Altman, M.D., Editor  
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report  
Communicable Disease Center  
Atlanta, Georgia 30333



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